

## M'CALL'S BOON FOR NOMINATION BY REPUBLICANS GROWS STRONGER

Talk of Senator Weeks Subsidies as Possibilities of Bay State Governor at Chicago Wax in Volume.

## OFTEN AT LOGGERHEADS WITH PARTY LEADERS

Candidate After New England's Heart; Once Was Offered Presidency of Dartmouth College, Is Asserted.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Washington, Jan. 30.—The old commonwealth of Massachusetts has lately awakened to the fact that she has a real presidential possibility in Governor Samuel Walker McCall, not only Senator McCall, but also Governor McCall, who has been flirting with New England in the hope of being designated as the favorite son of a territory very loyal to republican principles but never honored above the vice presidency when it came to naming the ticket.

Samuel W. McCall will be 64 years old on the 26th of next February, but his tall, full figure, gives no sign of decay. He is a vigorous physical and mental entity.

He is of the type that New England favors the scholar in politics. Henry Cabot Lodge is one example. McCall is a better, for while he has not written so many books as Lodge, those he has written are better and he is a man of broader culture and more genial sympathies.

His alma mater, Dartmouth, tried in vain to get him to retire from congress and accept her presidency. He was educated for the law and practiced but has also been a man of business and an editor on the Boston Daily Advertiser.

He was three times a member of the Massachusetts general court or legislature, and rose to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee.

**Talk Grows Rapidly.**

In 1892 he was elected to congress from the Eighth or Harvard district and continued to be re-elected until 1910 when he retired with the intention of running for the senate. He was beaten by Weeks and later tried for the governorship.

He went down in the landslide which the split in the republican party brought about. David I. Walsh, democrat, became governor of Massachusetts. Walsh then in turn beat Augustus Peabody, democrat, but later McCall came up again and beat Walsh decisively. There began immediately to be discussion of McCall as a presidential possibility, notwithstanding the fact that Weeks had been campaigning all over New England and there seemed no room for another New England entry. There is not in the same sense that McCall can get many instructed delegates, but the feeling is that Weeks will not get further than a complimentary vote if he starts at all and that then there will be room to develop the McCall movement.

Talk of McCall is based on three things:

First, his mature and high grade intellectual attainments.

Second, his independence as manifested in his career in congress.

Third, his availability flowing from the other two conditions.

His mental equipment has been attributed to there is no doubt of the great attainments of Mr. McCall. His speeches in the house showed a fine grasp of public questions. A playful humor ran through them.

One of the most complete answers to the attempts to make Roosevelt a third-term candidate. In beginning his speech, Mr. McCall said, amid laughter, that he was convinced it was going to be a good speech and added that his confidence was based on the fact that it would be made up of quotations from very eminent authority on the subject he was going to discuss.

**Authority on Tariff.**

His tariff speeches were of the same high-grade character. He stood for a moderate tariff. He disagreed from the extreme protectionists and his independence prevented his promotion in the house. He was known as the bad boy of the house, but when there came the onslaught on Speaker Cannon, Mr. McCall, though he had been snubbed and kept in the background by Cannon, published in the Saturday Evening Post an elaborate defense of the speaker and sought to inform the country by an array of facts and figures of the wonderful service Mr. Cannon had rendered his country in congress. The article, like everything else Mr. McCall has written, was scholarly, trenchant and comprehensive. But this was not the most remarkable thing about it. The novelty of the article was that it was published by a man who had never been a favorite of the speaker at a time when the fight in congress against Cannon was the hottest. This was like McCall.

**Showed Independence.**

He could not be accused of toadying to Cannon. It was only to be attributed to his hatred of sham or brutal fights. McCall above everything else loved the fair play and real contests.

His congressional district liked him for his independence. He could remain in congress forever, forever flouting the powers that be, said one of his opponents. But a time came when McCall, the independent, found himself McCall, the regular, simply because the wave of radicalism flowed over and past him.

He would not be driven by it. He insisted when it cost him something to insure. He became regular when he believed that the new regularity was conducive to a government.

Thus he alternately got the curses of the reactionaries and of the radi-

## THE WEATHER

### WEATHER FORECAST.

Deliver, Jan. 30.—New Mexico: Monday generally fair, south, snow north portion. Tuesday generally fair.

### LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:  
Maximum temperature, 44 degrees; minimum, 21 degrees; range, 23 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m. yesterday, 36 degrees; southwest wind; cloudy.

At one time he took such a standing against blotting the pension list that it was said he could not get a grand army vote in Massachusetts. At another he sacrificed all of most of his popularity with labor men by a fearless and tremendously effective attack on the initiative and referendum just at the time when it was hailed as a core-all of the ills of democracy.

### Fought Tariff Bill.

He might have been chairman of the ways and means committee and have drawn the latest republican tariff bill if he had not been an insurgent. But because he was one, he was on the tail end of the committee which drew the Payne-Aldrich bill and from the center fringe fought, and succeeded in killing, some of its objectionable provisions.

Unable to quench his light entirely, the republican organization made him chairman of the library committee. This was a position that was a tribute to his power but not because this committee not only has charge of the vast congressional library, but oversees all the erections of statues in the capitol. McCall promoted the act which established an art commission, thus robbing his committee of part of its power but putting the creation of art objects in the hands of experts, with significant results for the beauty of the capital.

His most striking work in the library committee was his overcoming the inertia of the house and forcing through a measure to reconstruct the hall of representatives with the objects in view, first, to obtain light and air, which the hall had never had, and, secondly to bring the members close enough together to hear each other in debate.

### Other Reform Bill.

One of his principal measures outside of his own committees was the bill for the publication of campaign contributions.

This bill was first introduced in the Fifty-ninth congress. It was reported in the first session of the Sixtieth, but the senate not having suffered from the iron prods of insurgency, killed it. McCall came back in the Sixty-first and put the bill through, the senators having first clipped its claws with a proviso that the publication should be made after instead of before election. This has since been corrected and McCall is the author of the first act to put an end to the free use of money in the election of members of congress.

## COLONEL HOUSE ENDS VISIT TO TEUTON CAPITAL

Believes Conversations With German Statesmen and Conferences With Ambassador Productive of Good.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Berlin, Jan. 30 (via London, 9:44 p. m.).—Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, has left Berlin for Paris and London by way of Switzerland. Prior to his departure, though declining to be quoted with any particularity on the results of his mission, Colonel House said he was very glad he had come to Berlin and added that with leading figures in the German government and prominent men in private life, and particularly, his conference with Ambassador Gerard had been most profitable and would undoubtedly lead to a clarification of German-American relations.

His visit was chiefly for informative purposes, can scarcely be said to have brought him any novel or unexpected light on the German situation, the main outlines of which, it appears, are well understood in Washington.

### Startling Disclosures.

Colonel House will, therefore, it is believed, convey to the president nothing startlingly new upon the German situation and the attitude of the government, but a mass of detailed information worked into shape in his long discussions with Mr. Gerard.

In the same way it may be said that Colonel House, upon whom interviews with several of Germany's leading statesmen left a most agreeable impression, will report to the president on the attitude of these statesmen toward America—an attitude which has been described as one of friendliness and a desire to avoid any complications with the United States so far as is comparable with Germany's vital interests and internal harmony—and he will be able to support Gerard's reports by personal declarations made with the foreknowledge that they will go direct to the president.

### German Leaders Interested.

It is presumed that the German leaders now have a clearer comprehension of the limits and intents of President Wilson's policy and particularly of the ideas he has for a working arrangement harmonizing as far as possible with the interests of neutrals and the two belligerent groups. Many Germans, especially those interested in foreign affairs, are seeking enlightenment from all possible sources in an endeavor to figure out which group President Wilson had in mind in the reference in his recent speech to the uncertainty of the international relations of the United States tomorrow.

### Alarid Made Deputy Sheriff.

Santa Fe, Jan. 30.—Sheriff Charles Alarid yesterday appointed Benito Alarid a deputy sheriff.

## MOST IMPORTANT SPEECH OF TOUR IS SCHEDULED FOR MILWAUKEE

President Leaves for City Made Up Largely of German-Americans to Whom He Expects to Make Appeal

## PREPAREDNESS POLICY TO BE PRESSED HARD

Opposition of Chairman Hay and Other Democratic Leaders in Congress Has No Terrors for Wilson.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 30.—President Wilson departed from Cleveland tonight for Milwaukee where he plans to deliver one of the most important speeches of his middle western trip tomorrow. He is believed to have sounded the keynote of his Milwaukee speech in a telegram sent today to Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, to be read before a meeting of Austrians in New York. The telegram follows:

"May I not send my warmest greetings to the meeting and will you not express for me my very deep and sincere confidence in the entire loyalty and patriotism of the great body of our fellow citizens who have strengthened and enriched America by adding their energy to our own out of the nations which have joined their stocks to make a great America."

**To Appeal to Foreign Born.**

Because of the large foreign born population in Milwaukee, the president is expected to urge all Americans, no matter where born, to stand for America first. He will also repeat his warning that the United States must be prepared because of the uncertainty of the international situation.

Advisers of the president said today that in practically every speech he will continue to emphasize the possibility that the United States may be drawn into the European struggle as the reason why he believes the army and navy should be strengthened without delay.

**To Beat Down Opposition.**

Notwithstanding the opposition of Chairman Hay, of the house military affairs committee, and other congressional leaders in Washington to the administration's continental army plan, President Wilson expected to continue to support it giving the reason that the nation needs a trained reserve force under the authority of the federal government. He has taken care to surround his continental guard should also be strengthened.

Details of the army and navy plans are being avoided by the president in his talks to the people. He has scheduled by saying to reserve five miles of at least 50,000 trained men, a larger navy and more coast defenses are needed. He is telling his audience that the army and navy plans have been carefully drawn up and that the judgment of the executive should be trusted.

### Spends Sunday Quietly.

With Mrs. Wilson, the president spent Sunday here quietly. They had an early breakfast in their suite. At 11 o'clock the president and Mrs. Wilson left for the Euclid avenue Presbyterian church where Rev. Alex McGuffin, an old friend of Mr. Wilson, is the pastor. The president's plans were not known in advance and only the usual congregation of the church saw him.

At the request of the clergyman everyone remained seated until Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had left. This afternoon they took a long automobile ride and spent the evening in their suite.

Mrs. Wilson received three Indians in her room this morning and was given a sweet grass basket by Princess Go-Wah Head-Dongwa, of the St. Regis reservation in New York. Chief B. Y. Thunderingwater and Chief Louis Solomon stolidly shook hands with Mrs. Wilson. They said they wanted to meet her because they had heard she was descended from Pocahontas.

The president will arrive in Chicago at six p. m. tomorrow and after dining privately, will address a public meeting in the Auditorium. Tomorrow night will be spent in Chicago and then the president will go on to Des Moines, Topeka, Kansas City and St. Louis.

## PRESIDENT WILSON IS INVITED TO CLOVIS

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Clovis, N. M., Jan. 30.—Curry county democrats are figuring on just how they can see President Wilson while he is making his swing around the circle. Now, while Curry county thinks she is some jumpkins, she could hardly expect a real live president to pay her a visit, especially while he has a somewhat obstreperous congress on his hands. Amable is trying to get the president to stop there and make a speech, with prospect prospects for success good, and the following has been telegraphed to President Wilson:

"While we would like to have you visit Clovis on your western tour, if you cannot, we wish to join Amarillo, Tex. in her invitation to stop there that a large delegation of your admirers from Clovis may see and hear you in Amarillo."

The invitation was signed by E. H. Robinson, county chairman; Cash Ramey, mayor; A. B. Wagner, postmaster, and Fred W. James.

### Lucero Returning Home.

Santa Fe, Jan. 30.—Secretary of State Antonio Lucero has left Chicago for home, coming via El Paso and Las Cruces and expecting to arrive in Santa Fe tomorrow.

## HUNGER, COLD AND DISEASE RAVAGE MEXICAN PEOPLE, SAYS PHYSICIAN

Young Girls and Boys Naked in Highlands of Northern Section and Women Have Practically No Clothing.

## ALL FOOD SUPPLIES ARE NOW VANISHING

Typhus Fever Is Not Common but Ravages of Typhoid and Pneumonia Are Carrying Off Victims Rapidly.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 30.—The starvation and distress reported among the native population of the Mexican state of Sonora, can hardly equal the conditions that prevail in the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Durango, according to J. W. Newcome, a British doctor and journalist who until recently served in a semi-official capacity for the Carranza government in northern Mexico.

"In Chihuahua state particularly," says Dr. Newcome, "I saw children, girls and boys as young as twelve and fourteen years stark naked in the cold temperatures of the highlands. Many of the women were hardly better off as regards to clothing. I saw many who were covered only by tattered remnants of old dresses which amounted to but little more than aprons. Most of the common people have not had shoes or even sandals for years."

"Robust Mexican people," continued Dr. Newcome, "who, early can eat sixteen to eighteen tortillas a day, now have to subsist on two or three of these corn batter cakes a day. The women and children get less than this amount. There are no crops now and the small corn supply is rapidly declining. Starvation will be rampant throughout northern Mexico before the year is many months older."

"What little corn there is, sells for eighty cents Mexican per litre, which is more than Mexican workmen can earn even under fairly normal conditions, and with the mines and other industries conducted by foreigners shut down there is practically no work to be had now."

Newcome added that the few European physicians left in northern Mexico report widespread epidemics of pneumonia and typhoid among the common people, while the death rate from tuberculosis is rapidly increasing.

Newcome also declared that he personally saw many victims of leprosy roaming at will and asserted, on the authority of other medical men, that specific blood diseases tainted a large proportion of the population.

## U. S. SUBMARINE REPORTED LOST IN A HEAVY FOG

One of Four Submersibles, en Route from New York to Pensacola, Fla., Gets Out of Wireless Touch.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Jan. 30.—One of the four submarines of the K type, a member of a flotilla of four submersibles en route from the New York navy yard to Pensacola, is "lost in the fog," according to an official naval radio message received here tonight.

The message to the navy department came in response to an inquiry to the submarine tender Tallahassee off Charleston, S. C. Beyond stating that she had been unable to locate the submersible, the message contained no details. Navy department officials declared that there was no cause for alarm, however. They believed the submarine had become separated from the other vessels in the heavy fog and had been unable to locate them again.

## HURRIED SEARCH FOR LOST SUBMERSIBLE

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 30.—Wireless stations along the South Atlantic coast guard cutters and the torpedo boat destroyer Worden were pressed tonight into the search between here and Cape Hatteras for the submarine K-5, which has been lost since about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The fact that the submersible was missing became known here tonight when the K-1, K-2 and K-3 were monitored. Tallahassee arrived off this port but did not enter because of the dense fog.

With the K-5 these vessels were en route from New York to Key West. Somewhere off the coast early today the K-5 was missed and until late in the night no word had come of the vessel, as far as is known here. All efforts to get information from the naval station as to whether there has been an accident to the K-5, here, were unavailing. Some after the report reached Charleston the coast guard cutters Yamacraw and Seminole as well as the Worden and buoy tender Manatee were left to search the coast waters.

## ZEPPELIN RAID CAUSES DEATH OF 24 PEOPLE; 27 ARE INJURED

French Aeroplanes Are Prevented by Fog From Successfully Attacking German Airship Over Paris.

## DOZEN HEAVY BOMBS DROPPED BY RAIDERS

High Explosives Tear Great Holes in Streets and Smash Houses; Queer Freaks Are Found in Wrecked Buildings

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Paris, Jan. 30 (3:30 p. m.).—Twenty-four persons were killed and twenty-seven injured when a Zeppelin airship Saturday night dropped some three and one-half tons of explosives on the city of Paris and exploded the force.

Another Zeppelin raid on Paris was threatened Sunday night, warnings being sounded throughout the city, and crowds gathered to watch for the appearance of the raider.

Berlin reports that all of the ground the Germans gained in their latest offensive in the vicinity of Neuville and south of the Somme river, remains in their hands despite strong French attacks.

Paris says that in fresh attacks opposite the Demerly south of the Somme, the Germans were twice repulsed.

Little fighting has been going on on the Russian front, except near Uzelezhka on the Bukovina frontier, where repeated attacks by the Russians against the Austro-Hungarians are declared by Vienna to have been repulsed.

In the Balkans the situation is quiet. There have been the usual bombardments on the Austro-Italian front.

Constantinople asserts that the situation in the Caucasus and Mesopotamia, where the Turks are battling respectively with the Russians and British, is virtually unchanged. Near Erzerum it was asserted that the Turks captured 1,000 camels from the British.

Petrograd, on the other hand, reports that to the north of Erzerum the Russians continue their advance, taking prisoners and capturing machine guns. The pursuit of the Turks south of Lake Urumiah continues.

Seven members of the Pettibon family were celebrating the return of a zeppelin on leave. A bomb fell on the building, destroying it and killing the entire family, including the zeppelin.

**Thick Fog Prevailed.**

"It is not through lack of foresight or lack of speed that the aeroplanes were unable to reach the hostile air craft. The fog was the real reason for the German success. Last night it covered Paris completely and the searchlights were unable to pierce this wall. As for the land artillery, it was confronted with absolute invisibility making it impossible to fire."

## Aeroplanes Powerless.

"All the aeroplanes were put into operation when the alarm of the presence of a Zeppelin was given, but only the aviators of the sector entered by the Zeppelin were able to perceive it. Even most of these got only a glimpse as the Zeppelin was not using searchlights. The aviators in the other sectors were able only to remain in the air and guard their districts, which they did for several hours."

**Fired on the Zeppelin.**

Five French aeroplanes are said to have fired on the Zeppelin one of them pursuing it toward the west for more than fifty minutes. Thirty machines took part in the hunt for the raider.

Frightened doubtless by the numerous war planes rising toward it, the Zeppelin wheeled and drove at full speed northward, dropping in its trail into the darkness a score of about three and one-half tons of bombs. Then, continuing its flight 14,000 feet above the earth, the airship vanished.

**Ample Warning Given.**

Parisians had been warned half an hour before by fire engines rushing through the streets, trumpeting the well known "retreat to arms" of the presence of the raider. The electric street lights went out and policemen cautioned careless householders to close their shutters and darken their windows. It was still early in the night, close to 10 o'clock, and many persons were in the streets, the cafes were open and the moving picture theatres and play houses were still entertaining their audiences. Then in all parts of the city could be heard the roar of numerous aeroplanes probing the air, while everywhere people went upon the balconies to watch for Zeppelins.

**Parisians Doubled Attack.**

Few Parisians appeared to believe the raiders were likely to come as they had been turned back many times previously. But suddenly in one of the northeastern parts of Paris there was a great flare in the sky as the Zeppelin dropped an illuminant so that it might be seen by those on the balcony whether they were watching the city. Then a bomb fell into a street, crushing through into the subway and tearing a hole fifteen feet in diameter but injuring no one. Quickly a series of other detonations occurred, sounding daily throughout the city.

**Queer Freaks of Bombs.**

One of the missiles fell on an isolated house occupied by a single family. The building was hit, one of the occupants killed and its occupants hurried for out into an open lot and killed. The other end of the house was cut off and a bed room on the second floor was left intact with its occupants uninjured. The floor was carried away and the bed balanced on the jagged edge of the ruins with a nine-year-old boy in it unharmed.

**Going at Top Speed.**

The Zeppelin must have been going at top speed in that neighborhood for the nearest trace of it beyond there was a quarter of a mile away where a bomb fell full in the center of a thick stone wall and, cutting a big hole out of it as cleanly as if it had been done by a knife, dug through the pavement deeply into the earth, causing a bad cave in.

In a more populous quarter a bomb struck a six-story apartment building occupied by the families of workmen, burying ten victims under the debris of the central part of the structure.

Altogether a dozen bombs weighing about 600 pounds each were dropped. None of the fatalities occurred in the open streets. The majority of the victims being killed in their beds. President Poincare who, in company with the military governor of Paris, and the prefect of police, visited the scene of the wreckage, seemed greatly moved by what he saw. One of the houses that he viewed was that of Police Sergeant Bidault, who had just reached his home and who was killed by a bomb.

One of the bombs fell in the courtyard of a hotel. A corporal returning from the front at Hartmannsweilerkopf had just entered the street with his wife when the explosion occurred. Both escaped injury.

Another bomb destroyed a modest

## Summary of War News of Yesterday

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## ORDERS GIVEN TO SHOOT LOOTERS FOUND AT WORK IN OTAY VALLEY

Death List From Floods Near San Diego Placed at About Sixty, Though More May Have Perished.

## GREAT MORENA DAM FAILS TO STAND STRAIN

Marines and Sailors Are on Guard and Stricken District Is Armed Camp; Sightseers Turned Back.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 30 (By Radio to San Francisco).—Looting described by Rear Admiral William A. Feltus, commanding the Pacific reserve fleet, as "the worst I have ever seen," broke out in the stricken Otay valley today while sailors and marines from warships in San Diego bay toiled to recover the bodies of the city's estimated victims of the lower Otay reservoir flood. At sundown twenty bodies, some mutilated, had been gathered together.

## New Flood Arrives.

A new flood poured down the Tia Juana river today, standing four feet high near its mouth, which is at the foot of San Diego bay. A telephone message from Tecate said it was reported there that the Morena dam, sixty miles back in the hills, had burst. Officials here believing that if the report was correct, fifteen billion gallons of water impounded by the dam would tear a new channel for the river across Coronado strand into the sea, ordered residents of Imperial beach, a hamlet on the strand three miles north of the river, to flee for their lives.

## Death List About Sixty.

Reports late last night that the cloudburst in San Luis Rey and San Pascual valleys probably cost no more than ten lives reduced the probable total death list in this region to about sixty.

Of the twenty-nine bodies recovered in the Otay valley only six have been identified. They are:

BEAGA, CARLOS, employee of the Denver Brewery.

DUBE, JOHN JAMISON, rancher.

DUBE, MISS MARGARET H., his wife.

GALLAGHER, WILLIAM GEO., pipe walker at lower Ot